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经贸英语

石油大学出版社

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(English for Economy and Trade)

主编 李孝全 阮美华

石油大学出版社

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前 言

为适应我国培养跨世纪人才的总体战略要求,加快我国的英语教学改革步伐,更好地使英语教学向应用性方向转变,体现英语教学的时代特色,实现英语教学与财经贸易类专业教学接轨,在有关部门的关怀和支持下,特组织全国有关院校专门从事教学研究的专家、学者和专职教师共同编写了这本英语教材。

该教材本着更新教学内容,体现时代特色,符合教学规律,内容完整系统的原则,在总体结构上进行了系统安排。上编为经贸基础英语,下编为经贸实务英语,每个单元都配有系统的练习题,使整本教材具有较强的实用性和针对性。本书可作为经贸专业学生教材,亦可作为其他专业学生的英语学习材料,同时还可供外贸部门工作者使用。

该教材的编写工作由李孝全同志担任编委会主任,由李孝全、阮美华两位同志主编并总纂定稿。

上编的编写工作,由马小麒、高思铝、丁晓萍、许润芳、刘亚东、吴水珍、范光宇、席英丽担任副主编。各单元执笔者如下:第1单元(陈卫宁)、第2单元(刘承明)、第3单元(郑发金)、第4单元(金星南)、第5单元(宋红艳)、第6单元(马小麒)、第7单元(周丽华、高思铝)、第8单元(丁晓萍)、第9单元(许润芳)、第10单元(夏韶华)、第11单元(刘亚东)、第12单元(刘红)、第13单元(曹卫平、丁涛)、第14单元(吴水珍)、第15单元(刘修武)、第16单元(刘亚东)、第17单元(范光宇)、第18单元(李孝全)、第19单元(席英丽)、第20单元(马小麒)、第21单元(阮美华)、第22单元(席英丽、张素芳)。

下编的编写工作,由李秀英、刘群、徐一凡、王国炎、杜爱华、屈

御周、魏峰、潘金钊担任副主编。各单元执笔者如下:第1单元(刘修武)、第2单元(徐奎元)、第3单元(吴萍)、第4单元(赵昱)、第5单元(阮美华、屈御周、侯元斌)、第6单元(艾临)、第7单元(侯雪丽)、第8单元(魏峰、潘金钊、洪淑治)、第9单元(赵永胜)、第10单元(吴萍)、第11单元(刘群)、第12单元(李军、王国炎)、第13单元(刘群)、第14单元(徐一凡)、第15单元(李秀英)、第16单元(牛淑霞)、第17、18单元(季文力)、第19、20单元(杜爱华)、第21单元(阮美华)。

该教材在编审过程中,得到社会各界的大力支持和帮助,在此深表谢意!

教材不妥之处,敬请指正。


《经贸英语》教材编审委员会
一九九五年七月

CONTENTS

PART ONE ESSENTIAL ENGLISH FOR ECONOMY AND TRADE

Unit One	(1)
Text: China Today	
Unit Two	(12)
Text: The Chinese People Today	
Unit Three	(21)
Text: The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone	
Unit Four	(31)
Text: The Road of Chinese Enterprise	
Unit Five	(38)
Text: Joint Venture	
Unit Six	(48)
Text: The Communication and Transport Development in China	
Unit Seven	(55)
Text: Information	
Unit Eight	(63)
Text: The New Face of Countryside in China	
Unit Nine	(73)
Text: Xuaxi Village	
Unit Ten	(83)
Text: Native Specialities of Agriculture and	

Sideline in China

Unit Eleven	(94)
Text: Sight-seeing in China	
Unit Twelve	(111)
Text: The CVIK Hotel	
Unit Thirteen	(120)
Text: Xin'an Shop	
Unit Fourteen	(131)
Text: A Successful Factory	
Unit Fifteen	(141)
Text: Advertisement	
Unit Sixteen	(149)
Text: Product Instruction of Angel Brand	
Refrigerator-Freezer	
Unit Seventeen	(165)
Text: The Applications of the Computer	
Unit Eighteen	(176)
Text: Promotion	
Unit Nineteen	(186)
Text: The Finance of the U. S. Government	
Unit Twenty	(197)
Text: How to Market Stocks and Bonds	
 Unit Twenty-one	(207)
Text: The Risks of Investment	
Unit Twenty-two	(214)
Text: The Frontline to Open to Outside World	

PART TWO PRACTICAL ENGLISH FOR ECONOMY AND TRADE

Unit One	(223)
Text: The GATT	
Unit Two	(230)
Text: Economy and Trade	
Unit Three	(236)
Text: Imports and Exports	
Unit Four	(244)
Text: Today's International Market	
Unit Five	(254)
Text: International Finance	
Unit Six	(263)
Text: Foreign Exchange and Foreign Exchange Rate	
Unit Seven	(273)
Text: Customs Duties	
Unit Eight	(284)
Text: Barter Trade and Compensation Trade	
Unit Nine	(292)
Text: The Letter of Credit	
Unit Ten	(303)
Text: Layout of a Business Letter	
Unit Eleven	(315)
Text: A Business Letter	
Unit Twelve	(324)
Text: Agreement on Processing with Supplied Materials	
Unit Thirteen	(334)

Text; Business Negotiation	
Unit Fourteen	(344)
Text; Negotiation ----- Insecticide Exported	
Unit Fifteen	(354)
Text; Trade Contract	
Unit Sixteen	(365)
Text; Commodity Packaging	
Unit Seventeen	(374)
Text; Bill of Lading for Ocean Freight	
Unit Eighteen	(381)
Text; Marine Insurance	
Unit Nineteen	(389)
Text; Refusal to Pay Bills Because of Gloves Being Small	
Unit Twenty	(397)
Text; Application for Arbitration	
Unit Twenty-one	(407)
Text; The Future of International Trade	

Unit One

Text

China Today

Since China adopted the policy of reform and opening in 1978, great changes have taken place all over the country.

In the countryside, the implementation of the household contract responsibility system, of diversified economy and of township enterprises caused fundamental changes in agriculture and rural life. Annual per capita income of farmers raised from 134 yuan in 1978 to 710 yuan now. In 1993 the output value of township enterprises reached 480 billion yuan, for the first time, surpassing the total agricultural output value.

The urban reform and opening to the outside brought vitality and prosperity to the country. In industry, dominated by traditional industries, the new high technology and applied science and technology developed rapidly. In the output of such industrial products as steel, crude oil, electricity, chemical fibre and TV set, China was among the top producers. The output of coal ranked the first in the world.

The launching of the communication satellites has given hundreds of millions of Chinese people the opportunity to receive the latest world news and has enriched their spare time. The launching of the meteorological satellites has improved the accuracy and shortened the time of forecasting. Besides, we can also launch satellites for foreign countries. We have made much

progress in computer industry. A number of computer companies, such as Jinghai, Great Wall, Stone, the Peking University Founder Group, Legend are able to manufacture the 486 micro-processors themselves.

The past 15 years is also the golden age for education and culture. Next to all kinds of common colleges and universities, the open university system plays a great role in improving Chinese people's cultural standards. At present, we have the world's largest open educational network with a staff of 43000 in more than 2300 schools all over the country. About 1.68 million students have graduated from them, making up 15.3 percent of the total number of college students nationwide in the period.

By now, China has reached its goal of doubling its 1980 GNP, and the problem of providing enough food and clothing for 1.1 billion people is close to being solved. Between 1978 and 1993, China's average annual economic growth rate was 9%, while in the same period that of the world economy was only 3%.

Compared to the past, living standards have gone up quite a lot in the main urban and rural areas. The per capita annual income for urban residents is 2300 yuan. The new big four pieces for the urban families are telephone, piano, car and private apartment. Personal computer is entering common people's family.

Now, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, in their completely new attitude, are building China into a powerful socialist country with Chinese characteristics. China, the future economic giant, is marching on the international market.

New Words and Expressions

- adopt /ə'dɒpt/ *v.* 采用, 采取
policy /'pɒlisi/ *n.* 政策, 方针
implementation /,ɪmplɪmən'teɪʃən/ *n.* 实现, 实施
implement /'ɪmplɪmənt/ *v.* 实施, 实现
household /'haʊshəʊld/ *n.* 家属, 家人
contract /'kɒntrækt/ *n.* 契约, 合同
responsibility /rɪs,pɒnsə'bɪləti/ *n.* 责任, 义务
system /'sɪstɪm/ *n.* 制度, 体系
diversify /daɪ'vɜ:sɪfaɪ/ *v.* 使变化, 使多元化
township /'taʊnʃɪp/ *n.* 镇
enterprise /'entəpraɪz/ *n.* 公司, 企业组织
fundamental /fʌndə'mentl/ *adj.* 基本的, 根本的
rural /'ruərəl/ *adj.* 乡村的, 有乡村特点的
annual /'ænjʊəl/ *adj.* 每年的, 一年一次的
per capita /pə'kæpɪtə/ *adv.* 每人
output /'aʊtput/ *n.* 生产, 出产
billion /'bɪljən/ *n.* 十亿
surpass /sə'pɑ:s/ *v.* 超过, 越过
urban /'ɜ:bən/ *adj.* 都市的
vitality /vaɪ'tælɪti/ *n.* 活力
prosperity /prɒs'pærɪti/ *n.* 繁荣, 兴旺, 兴隆
dominate /'dɒmɪneɪt/ *v.* 占上风, 支配, 控制; 据主位
traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/ *adj.* 传统的, 依照传统
applied /ə'plaɪd/ *adj.* 应用的
fibre /'faɪbə/ *n.* *Am. E. fiber.* 纤维; 品格, 性情
launch /lɔ:ntʃ/ *v.* 使下水; 送入空中、太空, 发射
communication /kə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 通讯; 传达; 交换

satellite /'sætəlaɪt/ *n.* 卫星
 million /'mɪljən/ *n.* 百万
 opportunity /ɒpə'tjuːnɪti/ *n.* 机会, 时机
 late /leɪt/ *adj.* 迟, 晚; 新的, 刚到的; 前, 前任
 enrich /ɪn'riːtʃ/ *v.* 使富足; 充实, 改进
 meteorological /'mitjərə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ *adj.* 气象的
 accuracy /'ækjərəsi/ *n.* 正确性, 准确性
 shorten /'ʃɔːtn/ *v.* 变短, 缩短
 forecast /'fɔːkɑːst/ *v.* 预报, 预测
 standard /'stændəd/ *n.* 标准, 水准, 规范
 network /'netwɜːk/ *n.* 网状组织; 广播网, 电视网, 广播公司
 graduate /'grædʒueɪt/ *v.* 毕业, 获得学位
 nationwide /'neɪʃənwaɪd/ *adj.* 遍及全国的
 goal /gəʊl/ *n.* 目标
 double /dʌbl/ *n.* 把……加一倍; 增加一倍
 provide /prə'vaɪd/ *v.* 供应
 growth /grəʊθ/ *n.* 生产; 增长
 income /'ɪnkʌm/ *n.* 收入
 resident /'rezɪdənt/ *n.* 居民, 居住者
 completely /kəm'pliːtli/ *adv.* 完全地, 十分地
 characteristic /ˌkærɪktə'rɪstɪk/ *n.* 典型; 特性
 international /ɪntə'næʃənəl/ *adj.* 国际的
 reform and opening 改革开放
 household contract responsibility system 家庭承包责任制
 diversified economy 多元化经济
 township enterprise 乡镇企业
 for the first time 第一次, 首次
 crude oil 原油
 golden age 黄金时代

next to 次于;紧靠

play a role in 起……作用,充当……角色

make up 占,组成

close to 接近

go up 上涨,增长

under the leadership of… 在……领导下

all over the country 遍及全国

Notes to the Text

1. In the countryside, the implementation of the household contract responsibility system, of diversified economy and of township enterprises caused fundamental changes in agriculture and rural life.

“the implementation”后有三个并列定语,译成:“家庭承包责任制、多元化经济、乡镇企业的实施使农业和农村生活发生了根本的变化”。

2. In 1993, the output value of township enterprise reached 480 billion yuan, for the first time, surpassing total agricultural output value.

…surpassing total agricultural output value 分词短语作伴随情况状语。

3. In industry, dominated by traditional industries, the new high technology and applied science and technology developed rapidly.

dominated by traditional industries 是过去分词短语作伴随情况状语。

4. Next to all kinds of common colleges and universities, the open university system plays a great role in improving Chinese people's cultural standards.

next to ... 次于…… 后面动词有时用倒装。

例: Next to riding, I like swimming best. 除了骑马, 我最喜欢游泳。

Next to natural resources comes the ability to turn them to use.

仅次于自然资源的是利用他们的能力。

play a role (part) in... 在……充当……角色、在……起……作用。

例: They played a shameful role in this incident.

他们在这个事件中扮演了可耻的角色。

5. A number of computer companies such as Jinghai, Stone, Great Wall, the Peking University Founder Goup, Legend...
许多计算机公司, 例如京海、四通、长城、北大方正集团、联想……

6. About 1.68 million students have graduated from them, making up...
现在分词短语作伴随状语, 译成“构成、组成、占……”。

7. Compared to the past, living standards...
compared to /with 与……相比

例: If you compare Marx's work with Hegel's, you will find many differences.

如果你将马克思的著作与黑格尔的相比, 你将发现许多不同。

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions according to the text:
 1. When did China adopt the policy of reform and opening?
 2. What are the main reforms in the countryside?
 3. What have the communication satellites done for the Chinese people?

4. Is the problem of providing enough food and clothing for 1.1 billion people close to being solved?
 5. How much is the per capita annual income for rural residents now according to the text?
- I. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)? Write T or F in the brackets.
1. Township enterprises didn't play an important role in rural economy. ()
 2. The output of coal ranked the first in the world. ()
 3. China can't launch satellites for other countries. ()
 4. Between 1978 and 1993 China's average annual economic growth rate was higher than that of the world economy. ()
 5. Living standards in all urban and rural areas have gone up quite a lot. ()
- II. Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases given:
(dominate, rank, meteorological, prosperity, next to)
1. The output of coal _____ the first in the world.
 2. _____ by the traditional industries, the new high-technology and applied science and technology developed rapidly.
 3. The launching of the _____ satellites has improved the accuracy of forecasting.
 4. The urban reform and opening to the outside brought vitality and _____.
 5. _____ all kinds of common colleges and universities, the open university system plays a great role in...
- IV. Complete the following sentences:
1. _____ (年人均收入) of farmers raised from 134 yuan

in 1978 to 710 yuan now.

2. In the output of such industrial products as steel, crude oil, electricity etc _____ (中国位于世界前列).
3. We have the world's largest open educational network _____ (拥有员工 43000 人, 遍及全国 2300 多所学校).
4. The problem of _____ (为 11 亿人提供充足的粮食衣物) is close to being solved.
5. The Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, _____ (以崭新的姿态), are building China into a powerful socialist country.

V. Translate the following phrases:

1. the policy of reform and opening
2. improve Chinese people's cultural standards
3. average annual economic growth rate
4. open educational network
5. hundreds of millions of Chinese people

VI. Translate the following into Chinese:

1. The urban reform and opening to the outside brought vitality and prosperity.
2. The output value of township enterprises reached 480 billion yuan, for the first time, surpassing the total agricultural output value.
3. About 1.68 million students have graduated, making up 15.3% of the total number of college students of the whole country in the period.
4. By now, China has reached its goal of doubling its 1980 GNP.